

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

**THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS**

Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 30, 1926

No. 28

Why the Farmers' and Farm Women's Vote Should Be Polled in Maximum Strength For U.F.A. Candidates, Sept. 14th

BECAUSE, they are the only candidates in the rural constituencies who are financed and therefore controlled by the people who will elect them. The candidates of the old parties are under the domination of the party machines, which are financed and controlled by unscrupulous forces. The nature of one of these forces was revealed at the recent Customs Inquiry, in evidence given by A. E. Nash, auditor to the large Canadian distilleries.

BECAUSE, the people's interests can never be faithfully served by members who are not controlled by and responsible to the people. The interests which today control all party Governments, block the way to all real progress.

BECAUSE, the U. F. A. alone among political forces in the rural districts, stands for unity and co-operation. The political parties seek to divide the people of Canada into two fratricidal camps, and have no other reason for existence but the perpetuation of political warfare between people whose interests are common.

BECAUSE, by their successful efforts to secure the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, the U. F. A. and other Farmer members have saved the primary producers of Western Canada not less than \$100,000,000 in freight rates on grain alone during the past five years.

BECAUSE, the U. F. A. representatives at Ottawa and other Farmer members have for the first time in Canada's history introduced the principle of co-operation in place of party warfare into the carrying on of the affairs of Parliament.

BECAUSE, some of the fruits of co-operation at the last session of the House of Commons were:

- (a) One of the best budgets in Canada's history.
- (b) A Long-Term Farm Loans Bill.
- (c) The "Campbell" Amendment to the Grains

A few of the reasons why U. F. A. members should be returned to Ottawa from all rural constituencies, are given on this page. In the last House of Commons the U. F. A. was represented by nine members. By united effort during the next two weeks, and especially by bringing out the Farmers' and Farm Women's vote in its maximum force on September 14th, the strength of the U. F. A. group at Ottawa can be materially increased. In several constituencies arrangements have already been made by U. F. A. Locals for relief threshing crews to pass from rig to rig on election day, relieving the regular members of the crews who are entitled to vote, until they have had time to go to the polls.

Act, to give the farmer the right to designate the terminal to which his grain shall be shipped.

(d) An Old Age Pensions Bill.

(e) A Bill for the Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' Lands.

BECAUSE, the introduction of these measures was only made possible as a result of the dependence of the Government upon the votes of the U. F. A. and other Farmer and Labor members.

BECAUSE, while much of this legislation was destroyed by the unwarranted dissolution of Parliament by Premier Meighen, the return of a strong Farmer group to the next House is the only way to secure the adoption of these measures in the next Parliament.

BECAUSE, both the Liberal and the Conservative leaders sought to bring on a second election within one year, in the midst of the farmers' busiest season.

BECAUSE, the only way to prevent unnecessary elections is provided in the U. F. A. resolution, to the effect that no Canadian Prime Minister shall have the right to advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, without the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons.

BECAUSE, the adoption of this proposal will tend to free private members, even members of the two old parties, from the domination of the party machines. The threat to dissolve the House is constantly held as a club over the heads of the private members of the House, to prevent them from exercising independent judgment in their votes in the House.

BECAUSE, they have shown that a party Government which lacks a clear majority over all other groups, and is under the necessity of co-operation

(Continued on page 15)

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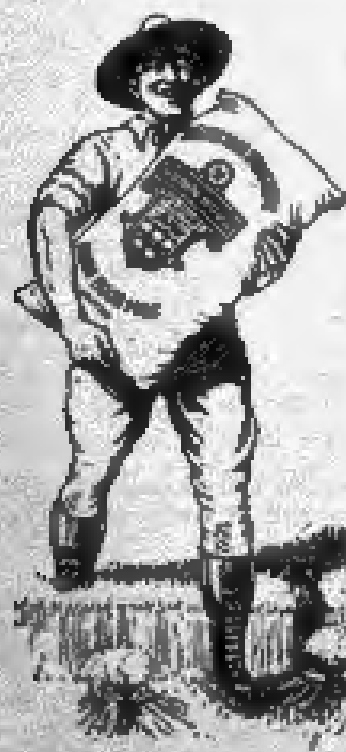
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EDITORIAL

MR. STEVENS' DIFFICULTIES

According to W. E. Rasey, former Attorney-General of Ontario, the liquor interests have proved too much for Mr. Stevens, the member of Mr. Meighen's Cabinet who set out a few weeks ago to complete the "clean-up" in Ontario which the action taken by Parliament on the Customs report began in Quebec.

We do not know anyone who doubts Mr. Stevens' honesty. At the Customs Inquiry, according to independent testimony, he was on the whole fair, and he did not apparently place any obstacles in the way of Mr. Kennedy, when the member for Peace River was engaged in the examination of A. E. Nash, the auditor for the large distillery companies.

But, according to Mr. Nash's testimony, both parties have received donations to their funds from the large distillery companies.

Mr. Rasey's evidence remains to be examined, but if the statements which he has caused to be published in the Toronto Star prove to be correct (and the evidence is strongly circumstantial), then it will be proved that Mr. Stevens himself, with the best will in the world to put an end to the rum running scandals, is finding himself under serious handicaps.

MR. SCRATCH OWES APOLOGY TO THE U. F. A. MEMBERS

When he was given the courtesy of a hearing at the Bow River U. F. A. Convention, A. C. Scratch, resorting to the language of vituperation, went out of his way to charge that the U. F. A. members at Ottawa had "lent themselves to low down tricks" in reference to the matter of the Natural Resources. As Mr. Scratch planned to contest Bow River against Mr. Garland, it was against Mr. Garland that the abusive attack was mainly directed.

Since he obtained a Conservative nomination, Mr. Scratch, with the aid of E. B. Bennett, has been making from the

public platform, the untrue charge that the U. F. A. members acted last session against Premier Brownlee's wishes. In view of the very definite denial of Premier Brownlee, published elsewhere in this issue, of a charge for which there was not a shred of justification, Mr. Scratch owes a public apology to the U. F. A. members he has attacked, and especially to Mr. Garland.

A HARVEST TIME INVASION—BUT NOT OF HARVESTERS

It is a high compliment to Mr. Garland, who has gained recognition as an outstanding member of the House of Commons, that the Conservative forces directed by E. B. Bennett are concentrating what are considered their heaviest batteries against him in Bow River, and in behalf of A. C. Scratch, the "independent" whose nomination created much resentment among the regular Conservatives of the constituency.

There has been an exodus of city men into the rural parts of Alberta, for the purpose of warning the farmers against the danger of electing U. F. A. representatives, responsible to and controlled by the farmers themselves. The concentration of Calgary members of the legal profession is particularly heavy in Bow River, where E. B. Bennett is putting forth his main effort. Mr. Bennett, A. A. McGillivray, A. L. Smith, Fred Shouldice and H. S. Patterson are a few of the Calgary lawyers engaged in Mr. Bennett's Bow River campaign, on the public platform, while various others are engaged in quiet propaganda.

We believe that this concentration of forces against the U. F. A. candidate will rouse the farmers of Bow River to redoubled efforts, to assure Mr. Garland an overwhelming majority on September 14th.

THE WHEAT EXPORT DUTY PROPOSAL—A LESSON FROM THE ARGENTINE

Advocates of a limited export duty on Canadian wheat who contend that such a duty would not reduce the volume of wheat exported, or handicap in any way those who are engaged in the export trade in behalf of the primary producers, will find an effective answer to their arguments in the following item from the Canadian Milling and Grain Journal of Montreal, a paper which is generally regarded as the organ of the Canadian milling trade:

Plans are afoot in Argentina to eliminate the export duty on farm products now in effect, according to cable advices. This duty averages about 2 to 2.4 per cent. of the value of the commodities exported, including wheat.

It is reported that the proposal to remove the export duties is prompted by a desire in Argentina to promote exporting to Europe and to assist in meeting competition of other exporting countries.

At a time when the Argentine is realizing the nature of the handicap which even a small duty imposes upon its export trade, we do not believe any Canadian farmer will tolerate proposals for the imposition of an export duty on Canadian wheat in any form whatsoever.

We commend the above item to Fred Davis, the Conservative candidate for East Calgary, and Dr. Garshaw, the Liberal candidate for Medicine Hat, both of whom have dabbled with wheat export duty proposals in one form or in another.

The Canadian Milling and Grain Journal is the chief advocate of an export duty on Canadian wheat. It is somewhat ironical that in its own pages, it should have published so effective an answer to its own arguments, from the standpoint of the primary producer.

Role of Great Distilleries as Contributors to Campaign Funds of Both Old Parties, Is Revealed in the Pages of the Report of the Customs Investigation

Every Alberta Farmer and Farm Woman Should Be Familiar With Evidence Which Neither Mr. King Nor Mr. McPherson Discussed During Recent Visits to Alberta, and Which Neither Mr. Bennett Nor Any Other Party Candidate Will Venture to Deal With—Every Citizen of Canada Should Demand Full Access to Knowledge of the Sources of the Funds of Both Parties

We publish below the greater part of the evidence relative to party campaign funds given before the Special Committee of the House of Commons by A. E. Nash, auditor, of the firm of Messrs. Clarksons, Gordon and Dilworth, chartered accountants, Montreal, on June 11th, 1936. The report has been somewhat abbreviated to avoid unnecessary repetition, but it contains everything of importance brought out at the inquiry bearing upon the subject of campaign funds.

It will be noted that the evidence while definite and concrete in some respects, is in others incomplete; that while Mr. Kiram Walker, the head of one of the largest of the Canadian distilleries, frankly admitted to Mr. Nash that his firm contributed campaign funds to both of the political parties, a much more thorough inquiry is now needed in order that the whole matter may be thoroughly cleared up.

AUDITOR'S REPORTS AS "HEARSAY EVIDENCE"

We ask our readers to study the evidence carefully. Mr. Bennett, who was a member of the committee, raised some obstacles to the presentation of a portion of the auditor's evidence, and tried to discredit its value, on the technical ground that the evidence which he could give as an auditor, if he did not receive it directly, was "hearsay" evidence. Hearsay evidence, of course, is not admitted in a court of law, but at the Customs Inquiry much evidence of the sort to which technical objections might be raised was accepted before the subject of party campaign funds was raised by Mr. Kennedy.

In addition to the evidence which Mr. Nash presented, showing that the books of the distilleries contained large items of expenditure for which no explanation had been given, and his admission that some of the distillers had admitted that a portion of the unexplained items represented contributions to campaign funds, there is the direct evidence of Mr. Walker.

FUNDS IN USE IN THIS CAMPAIGN

On the basis of the evidence, we contend that a clear case has been made out for the most thoroughgoing inquiry into the sources of the campaign funds of both political parties. It is desirable also that the electors should realize that a portion of the funds now being poured out lavishly in Alberta in the hope of defeating U. P. A. candidates, is represented by the contributions which, according to Mr. Nash, have been secretly made to

both old parties by the great Canadian distilleries.

During their visits to Alberta, neither Mr. King nor Mr. McPherson have discussed the portion of the evidence at the Customs Inquiry which concerned the sources of the campaign funds, nor have any of the party candidates. We believe that this is the most important portion of the Customs Report.

Referring to the evidence below, Mr. St. Pere is Liberal member for Hochelaga; Mr. Donaghy is Liberal member for Vancouver South, and Mr. Doucet is Conservative member for Kent, New Brunswick.

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT CUSTOMS INQUIRY JUNE 11th, 1936

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Mr. Nash, in your examination of these various distilleries have you seen any records of payments that look as though they have gone to campaign funds? A. I cannot answer the question directly. We have found payments in all distilleries of large, substantial amounts of money, which we questioned the officials of the distilleries about. They have not, in all cases, thought it necessary to give us a complete explanation of what the payments were for. They have in all cases assured us that not one dollar of any payment went to any official of the Government, any member, or any official of any department, but they have not in all cases explained what was the final disposal of these funds so that we think that they were campaign funds would be the inference.

Mr. Daly: Surely, Mr. Chairman, this is out of the scope of the inquiry, and is out of order.

Mr. Kennedy: This is no more out of order than other dealings between private individuals and the Customs Department.

Mr. Daly: The Committee was not authorized by Parliament to go into the question.

Mr. Kennedy: The Committee is authorized to go into anything that has to do with the Customs Department.

Mr. Daly: Not in connection with the campaign funds. I object to the insinuation contained in the question.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. These payments, so far as you could see, did not have to do with the payment of accounts in connection with the business? A. In connection with the business of the distillery company, no, we could not find that.

Q. What did they amount to? A. They vary.

Mr. Daly: I must ask for a ruling on my objection in connection with this. It is entirely outside the scope of the Committee and it is going to give a very wrong inference to the public.

Mr. Kennedy: I will ask for the answers, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Nash: Will I answer the question?

By the Chairman: Q. Have you got a list, in order to answer the particular question, before I decide on the objection, of all distilleries that have paid any amounts for election purposes? A. No, Mr. Chairman, I have not got the figures of the consolidated group here at the moment, but the rest of the figures are available.

By Mr. St. Pere: Q. Did you ask them if they subscribed money to any party? A. I did.

Q. They said "No"? A. No, they did not deny subscriptions had been given.

Q. Did they give you the date and years? A. No.

By Hon. Mr. Stevens: Q. The inference is, that these moneys were paid for political campaign purposes? A. Some of them.

Q. Have you any absolute—when I say absolute I mean definite—proof that such was the case? A. No, I have no proof they were paid for campaign funds at all.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Can you give us the amounts of these unaccounted for payments? A. I can if it is the desire of the Committee that the information should be given.

Q. That is what I asked for. We have been investigating all sorts of transactions between various parties which might or might have not influenced the judgment of certain men in connection with their decisions.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The difficulty is, it is not clear, but there are a number of distilleries that you have not investigated at all?

The Witness: That is so.

By Hon. Mr. Bennett: Q. If you are going to ask what has been done with moneys before completing your investigation, the difficulty is you have nothing but an inference that this money was used for political purposes? A. We do not draw an inference.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Give us the amounts. A. Is that the direction of the Committee? We have not got the amounts of all distilleries, and it would mean that some of the distilleries would go on the record and others would not.

Mr. Kennedy: They might have cleared it up by giving the auditors all the information.

Hon. Mr. Stevens: There is no doubt, Mr. Kennedy, that there is an inference which perhaps will be drawn. There is

no doubt some of these funds have been directed to campaign funds, so called, and it may not be the full amount which Mr. Nash will name which has been paid for that purpose.

Mr. Kennedy: They can explain it if they want to.

By Hon. Mr. Stevens: Q. Can you aggregate the sums that have been paid for political purposes? A. No, there is nothing to show.

By the Chairman: Q. Only what they told you? A. Yes.

Q. You come to a certain amount, and supposing there are as many thousand dollars, they say we cannot give any evidence that we subscribed that to party funds? A. Yes.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Give us the same with such explanations as you may have. A. Might I suggest this, if the figures are to be asked for they should be given to the Committee in a statement which I will be glad to prepare. Would it meet the question if I gave to the members of the Committee, or the Chairman, or the members if so desired, a statement of these payments, without at the same time putting it on the record?

The Chairman: I would like to be accessible.

By Mr. Donaghy: Q. I think this should be public or not given at all. You see all the distilleries are not audited yet as pointed out, and it may be inadvisable to single out one or two distilleries and pillory them.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Nash can give us these amounts with such explanations as he has, or anything else.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Q. Mr. Nash, have you any evidence that any money on the books of any distilleries were used for political purposes? A. No.

Q. You have not? A. No, I asked the direct question whether any of these moneys were used, as I thought it proper to clear the matter up for myself, for campaign funds, and they said some of them were, and as to how much they were they did not say.

Q. You have no evidence to show what, if any, of these sums you have referred to as being used for sales promotion, were used as a contribution for campaign funds? A. No.

Mr. Kennedy: Let us have the items with such explanations as he may give.

Mr. Doucet: Mr. Chairman, supposing Mr. Nash were to prepare that statement, and submit it to the Committee in camera, then we could decide whether it should be disclosed to the public.

Mr. Donaghy: I object to anything being done along those lines.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I do not think he should give that information to the Committee in camera. I do not want any private information.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Chairman, is fairer to the parties who have given these estimates, I think it is for them to decide that matter for themselves. They had the opportunity to give Mr. Nash a full explanation in regard to the payments; they have themselves undertaken to be placed in that position. I think we ought to have it, that Mr. Nash ought to be put in the evidence with regard to payments and dates.

By Mr. St. Paul: Q. What period of time did your audit of the books cover? A. Three years in some cases, and three years and three or four months in others.

"CANADA FIRST"

The lines quoted below, setting forth the spirit in which many thousands of the farmers of Alberta will exercise their right and privilege on September 14th, in the choice of a member of Parliament freed from the dominance of the old party system, was submitted with a request for publication by Mrs. Jessie Killen, secretary of the Women's Committee of the Section Park U. F. A., New Lindsay.

In this election, the U. F. A. stands for unity and co-operation, as opposed to the dividing of the ranks of the people into two warring political camps; not for "splendid isolation", but for "courageous co-operation"; not for the perpetuation of fratricidal strife between rival parties, whose leaders are today engaged in mutual recrimination and abuse, but for co-operation with every other group of citizens who are willing to place the interests of the masses of the people above party politics and partisan advantage.

At a time when there is no party leader capable of rising above the appeal to prejudice and passion which are the stock in trade of the old style "campaigner", the following lines may with truth be described as an expression of the spirit of the U. F. A.:

NOT merely in breadth of expense, and wealth of resources, but in things of the spirit;

NOT merely in natural beauty, but also in ideals, principles and character;

NOT merely in national prosperity, but in the happiness and contentment of citizens;

NOT merely in the assertion of rights, but in the willing assumption of duties;

NOT in splendid isolation, but in courageous co-operation;

NOT in arrogance and disdain of other peoples, but in sympathy, love and understanding;

NOT in treading again the old, worn, bloody pathway which ends inevitably in chaos and disaster, but in blazing a new trail along which, please God, other nations will follow where wars shall be no more.

Some day our nation will be honored above others for blazing such a trail.

That honor I crave for my beloved Canada.

And so, in that spirit and with these hopes, I say with all my heart and soul,

"CANADA FIRST."

—Adapted from lines by Bishop Oldham.

By the Chairman: Q. Mr. Nash, can you give an immediate answer to Mr. Kennedy's question?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Before the question is answered, I should like to point out to the members of the Committee that it is never the custom to take hearsay evidence, when proper evidence is available. Mr. Nash has said that all he knows is what somebody told him. Whether that somebody told him the exact truth or not is a matter that cannot be determined by Mr. Nash's statement.

If the Committee desires to investigate contributions to campaign funds, I suggest that they call the various persons whom it is assumed made the contributions.

It is certainly getting the auditor, who is asked by the Committee to make an investigation within the four corners of the resolution passed by Parliament, in a most invidious position if he has to come here and disclose what the books of corporations indicate, if his evidence is based on the strength of what somebody told him; which may, or may not be accurate. That is my difficulty about it. If the Committee desires to summon the people who would be able to give evidence, that is a matter for the Committee to decide upon. I do not think the auditor is placed in a proper position, if he is asked to draw inferen-

ces, and determine matters over which he has no control, and about which he knows nothing. Mr. Nash has said that he does not know of any specific money that was used for campaign purposes, so called; or for contributions to campaign funds; or whether they were used for the purposes of propaganda in connection with the repeal of the Prohibition Act, or Scott Act. For instance, I recall, now you mention it, within the last five years, at least, a statement made to me by an officer of an institution in this country—it was not a distillery—that he had seen fit to expend a substantial sum of money in connection with a phylloxera in one of the Provinces, because he did not believe in the existing law; and he made that contribution from his company for that purpose.

Unless the auditor has some evidence that would enable this Committee to determine just what is meant by "Sales Promotion", I think it is not the sort of thing that we should be doing; we should not desire to do it. We should pursue our deliberations in the regular and proper manner, under the Statutes of Canada, in which there is a provision by which companies may be organized for the purpose of collecting political moneys in election time. Some companies have been organized in some of the Western Provinces for that purpose. I would

hardly say it is an improper thing for them to collect these funds. Contributions made by these companies have been held to be legal, regular and proper; and the contributions were made for political purposes. Mr. Nash says he cannot speak from his own knowledge. Is that right, Mr. Nash? A. Quite right.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I should think the proper thing would be to call those people before this Committee to give that evidence, and not ask Mr. Nash to place himself in the place of a chartered accountant as retelling evidence which somebody told him, which may or may not be accurate.

The reason hearsay evidence is not received is, as the laymen of the Committee will perhaps appreciate; a man, for interested motives, may make a statement against the integrity of someone else, in order to preclude suspicion being directed against himself. If hearsay evidence were permitted, it would destroy the whole system under which we carry on our courts, and would deprive men of the opportunity to defend themselves. It is essential that men who are under suspicion should have their case decided on the evidence, on the best evidence procurable. If the Committee desires, I will not stand in the way of any investigation into the distribution of campaign funds, for I am far removed from that; I never received any myself. I do say that this is the subject matter of a reference, and not hearsay evidence, as to what somebody may, or may not, have told the auditors. I am sure that no counsel would take the responsibility of trying to abstract such evidence from a witness in a court of law, for the purpose of establishing a fact, nor will that be permitted in any investigation before a Commission.

Mr. St. Pere: As we have so many legal minds sitting at this table, I should like to know: suppose there was a contribution by a business concern, through their liberality, would it be considered an illegal offence?

Mr. Kennedy: Let us have a statement of the amounts that have been paid out by the various distilleries, and the dates when they were paid.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: For what purpose?

Mr. Kennedy: These are unaccounted for items; items that have been paid out for other purposes—other than, as far as the books are concerned, carrying on the business of the distillery. That is all I am asking the question for. I do not see why Mr. Nash cannot prepare a statement and have it put in the record this afternoon.

The Chairman: Mr. Nash, answer his question.

Mr. St. Pere: Will it be complete?

Mr. Kennedy: There is not a speck of evidence, in regard to anything, that is complete.

By the Chairman: Q. Can you make out that statement for three o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Nash? A. Yes, I can get it; it is not a very big matter to get what I have.

AT THE AFTERNOON SITTING

By Hon. Mr. Bennett: Q. Mr. Nash, you were asked when the Committee rose, to prepare a memorandum indicating certain items that you had found in certain distilleries accounts. You might read it to the Committee. They are not first-hand items from you? A. They are not first-hand items from me.

Q. When you say certain things were said, they were said to somebody else,

who told you? A. No, I did not say that.

Q. I mean your associates? A. No, not altogether. In some cases things were said to me.

Q. In some cases, to you yourself, and in others, to your associates? A. Yes, or my partners.

Q. I think it is very desirable that you should indicate where matters were said to you personally, and where matters were said to somebody else, because a chain of evidence which depends upon three hearsays is not usually regarded as good evidence; it might be here, by some people. A. I think, Mr. Bennett, you have not the thing very clearly in your mind. The investigation was conducted by my partners, and members of the firm, and the matters of which I speak are recorded in the notes that are taken during that audit.

Q. Not taken by you. A. No, but taken by me.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Were they prepared by you? A. Prepared by the members or the staff of the firm.

The Chairman: Under your supervision?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Not necessarily.

Mr. Kennedy: So far as the report is concerned it is a first-hand report?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: It is not first-hand.

By Hon. Mr. Bennett: Q. Certain notes were given to your associates or to your partners? A. And to me.

Q. And to yourself? A. Yes.

Q. And you have prepared a report based upon the assumption that what was written down by your partners or associates was true? A. Exactly.

Q. That is the story? A. Yes.

Q. Now go on. We know the value of it. Let us have it.

A. The first dealt with are Hiram Walker and Sons Limited, Gooderham and Worts, Seagrams, and the Ste. Hyacinthe Distillery, which is part of the consolidated group. The records show that certain accounts, which I will indicate, have been charged with certain amounts, which I will indicate, against them. Hiram Walker and Sons Limited, in the year 1924-25 in an account in their books called "Protecting Trademarks", were charged with items aggregating \$62,908; in the year 1925, the same company; an account in their books under the caption "Profit and Loss" account is charged with \$79,137.58; Gooderham and Worts in 1924 and 1925, an account under "Sales Promotion" is charged with \$69,166; J. E. Seagram and Sons Ltd., nothing. Ste. Hyacinthe Distillery Company, an account in their books called "Reserve for Contingencies" is charged with \$63,000.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. You said you got explanation from some one that some of this had gone for campaign funds? A. One person whom I spoke to.

Q. Whom you spoke to personally? A. Yes.

Q. Do you mind giving us his name? A. Well, if I have to—I prefer not to give the name.

Q. I think we ought to have it. There has been a great deal of suggestion here, and it is no value to us otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I don't think that is necessary.

Mr. Kennedy: There may be a difference of opinion about that. The Committee has drawn its own conclusion. It

is an explanation with regard to the accounts that were audited by the auditors.

The Witness: This was simply a conversation I had with one person, and I asked the question.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Is this person in a position to know? A. Yes, I think so.

By the Chairman: Q. You put this question in the execution of your duty? A. Exactly.

Q. Yourself, or your agent there? A. Yes.

Mr. Kennedy: I think there is nothing more sacred about this than the others. It seems to me it is just as relevant as the question of whether or not Mr. Turner had a mortgage on some collector's house in Rock Island or some personal loan between Mr. Brien and Mr. Groulx. It has the same bearing. We have had a lot of that kind of evidence.

Hon. Mr. Stevens: I do not see why we should make any secret of this matter at all. Certain things have been dragged out here, and we might as well have the facts of the case.

Mr. Kennedy: That is all I am asking.

Hon. Mr. Stevens: Let him answer the question. We are surrounding people here with mystery, who may be quite innocent.

The Witness: On a visit to Hiram Walker and Sons Limited, I saw Mr. Walker, and I asked Mr. Walker if he had made a contribution to campaign funds, and he said "Yes, in both parties." That was his exact answer.

By Mr. Kennedy: Q. Which Walker is that? A. I think it is Mr. Hiram Walker. That is all the conversation.

By Mr. Donaghy: Q. Hiram Walker & Sons, the distillers? A. Yes, I do not even know whether Mr. Walker was referring to the particular amounts I have here or not.

By Hon. Mr. Bennett: Q. Your question was not referable to these amounts? A. Not altogether, Mr. Bennett; not to these particular amounts; it was to amounts that would be included in this.

The Chairman: Are you satisfied, Mr. Kennedy? We would like to satisfy you.

Mr. Kennedy: Yes.

Mr. Donnet: You said "both parties?" Did you say "two" or "three"?

The Chairman: That is all.

Contributions to the Provincial Election Fund, \$5,704.50

Various Contributions Received Since Last Issue of "The U. F. A." Show the Total

Contributions to the Provincial general election fund, up to August 28th, total \$5,704.50. The total given in the last issue was \$5,542. From this was deducted \$6.50, transferred to the credit of one of the constituencies; receipts since our last issue will be given as given below:	
Previously acknowledged	\$5,586.00
Custer U. F. A.	10.00
Freeland U. F. A.	2.00
Freeland U. F. A.	1.00
Olds Provincial C. A.	40.00
G. M. Dymally, Gadsby	1.00
Weinckisch Prov. C. A.	100.00
McCafferty U. F. W. A.	5.00
Total	\$5,704.00

Scratch Charges Emphatically Denied by Premier Brownlee

Conservative Candidate Who Made Charge of "Low Down Tricks" by U. F. A. Federal Members Chief Plank in His Platform, and Declared Federal Group Failed to Co-operate, Merits With Prompt Rebuttal—"No Group of Men Could Have Done More" in Connection With Natural Resources at Ottawa

Emphatically denying that he had ever blamed the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons for the failure to obtain the Natural Resources at the last session, as charged by A. C. Scratch, Conservative candidate in Bow River, and declaring that on the contrary they had co-operated with the Alberta Government to the fullest extent possible, Premier Brownlee wired from Victoria, B. C., on August 26th, a complete reply to this charge, and to the charge made by Mr. Scratch that Mr. Garland must bear blame for the failure.

The statement of R. B. Bennett, as reported in the Calgary Herald, that Mr. Brownlee would not come down to speak for Mr. Garland, was met with the announcement that Mr. Brownlee will address a number of meetings before the close of the campaign, and that one of the first of these would be in behalf of Mr. Garland's candidature.

Mr. Scratch, who was given an opportunity to speak by courtesy of the Bow River U. F. A. Convention, after he had been unsuccessful in inducing any of the delegates to place his name in nomination, advanced the argument that the U. F. A. members had failed the Alberta Government in the matter of the Natural Resources as the chief plank in his platform on the occasion of his desertion of the U. F. A. to accept a Conservative nomination.

LENT THEMSELVES TO "LOW-DOWN TRICKS"

At the Bow River U. F. A. Convention, after Mr. Gardiner had made a full statement upon the Natural Resources question, Mr. Scratch refused to accept the assurance of the chairman of the U. F. A. Federal group, that the members had acted in full accord with Mr. Brownlee's wishes, and went on to declare that the U. F. A. members had lent themselves to "low down tricks" in connection with this matter at Ottawa. At Acme, after he had been successful in obtaining the Conservative nomination, Mr. Scratch asserted, according to the Calgary Herald, that "Mr. Brownlee blamed the Federal members for the failure of the return of the Natural Resources," and added that "Mr. Garland must bear the brunt of the blame."

Premier Brownlee's telegram to R. E. C. H. Scholefield, Acting President of the U. F. A., was as follows:—

It has been brought to my attention that the Conservative candidate in Bow River has made the statement as reported in the Calgary Herald of August 24, "Mr. Brownlee blamed the Federal members for the failure of the return of the natural resources." This statement is entirely untrue. I never blamed the Federal members as a body or any individual member in connection with this question. On the contrary, on this as on other matters, they endeavored to co-operate with the Provincial Government to the fullest extent possible and I am sure no group of men could have done more under the circumstances that prevailed at Ottawa. It is equally untrue to say that "Mr. Garland must bear the brunt of the blame for

Alberta's failure in obtaining the natural resources."

(Signed) J. E. BROWNLEE.

R. B. Bennett, speaking in Mr. Scratch's behalf at Banamu last week, was reported as having stated, "Mr. Garland has said that he had done what Mr. Brownlee wanted. Well, it is not what I understand about Mr. Brownlee's wishes. I don't think you will find Mr. Brownlee coming down here to support Mr. Garland."



THE CHIEF ON EXPRESS OF ASIA

Adshhead Ironical Concerning Davis' Wheat Export Duty

Labor Candidate Pioneer Farmer of Alberta — Calgary U. F. A. Local Acts for Constituency Executive—Candidate Makes Strong Appeal to Rural Audiences

R. B. Adshhead, the Labor candidate for West Calgary who has been pledged the support of the delegates to the West Calgary U. F. A. Convention, made an excellent impression at his first rural meeting, held at Shepard on August 23th, when about 40 residents of the district, many of them farm women, were in attendance.

BROWNLEE AT GARDNER SEPT. 10th

Premier Brownlee will speak at Gardner on behalf of Mr. Garland on September 10th. It is expected that other meetings will be, Lament on September 15th, for Mr. Luchowich; at Wetaskiwin, on September 18th, for Mr. Irving, and at Coleman on September 20th, for Mr. Coyle. These dates are subject to confirmation.

tendence. John Nade was chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Adshhead alluded ironically to the proposal of Fred Davis, that Canada should endeavor to force the United States to remove its duty on Canadian cattle, by threatening to impose an export duty on Canadian wheat. To believe that by penalizing Canadian wheat growers, Canada could bring the United States to her knees, and bring about the removal of the tariff on cattle, Mr. Adshhead believed, betrayed a somewhat glibless attitude towards questions of international economics.

Discussing agricultural problems in general, Mr. Adshhead remarked that as he had homesteaded on an Alberta ranch farm nearly thirty years ago, and lived on it until recent years, he might justly claim to have an understanding of the problems of the farmers. He strongly advocated the U. F. A. resolution which would deprive any future Premier of the right to dissolve Parliament, without first securing the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons.

At the request of the West Calgary U. F. A. Executive, whose members are somewhat scattered throughout the constituency, the Calgary U. F. A. Local has taken over many of the functions of the Executive for the purpose of co-operating with Labor in the city. An appeal has been made to all Locals in the constituency to assist in financing the election activities, either by individual subscription or by donations from the Local funds.

The following members of the Calgary Local have been nominated to act with the committees of the Labor party: Platform, R. N. Mangha, N. P. Davidson; publicity, C. Barrett, W. N. Smith; finance, R. J. Ewing, L. McKinnon; workers and scrutineers, D. F. Reid, Ben Withall; organization, E. B. Briggs, C. J. Ford.

The following meetings, and others to be arranged, will be addressed by Mr. Adshhead during the campaign:

Crossfield—Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Carstairs—Thursday, Sept. 2.
Hawkeye—Saturday, Sept. 4.
Calgary—Monday, Sept. 6 (Labor Day)—Afternoon, St. George's Island (Labor Day picnic); evening, U. F. A. Hall, Redington.
Calgary—Tuesday, Sept. 7—Ross Block, Hillhurst, and Community Hall, Tuxedo Park.
Rockland School—Wednesday, Sept. 8.
Rimmon School—Thursday, Sept. 9.
Riverside School and Capitol Hill College School—Friday, Sept. 10.
Airdrie—Saturday, Sept. 11.
Calgary—Monday, Sept. 13—Pilot Hall.

HEAR U. F. A. SPEAKERS ON ELECTION ISSUE SEPTEMBER 26th

The issues in the Federal general election from the standpoint of the United Farmers of Alberta will be the subject of addresses on the Grant Broadcasting Station, Calgary (CFCA), on Friday, September 26th, from 8 to 10 p.m. The program will include one of the U. F. A. members of the last House of Commons.

Refusal of U.F.A. Membership to Allow Their Forces to Be Divided Proves Bewildering to the Old Parties in Lethbridge

No Loyal U. F. A. Member Can Do Other Than Vote for Lincoln H. Jeliff on September 14th — U. F. A. Declaration of Principles Fully Endorsed By Candidate

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

With the day of election only two weeks distant, things are beginning to warm up in the Lethbridge constituency. Through the U. F. A. organization here was the last to put its candidate in the field, its political opponents were still later in taking action.

"WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP"

The facts are that the two old line parties were, like Dickens' famous character, Mr. Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. There were appearances of a rift in the U. F. A. line, and on the widening of that supposed crack with its consequent discord, much depended. If the former member should prove recalcitrant and kick at subscribing to the U. F. A. Declaration of Principles, some Liberals believed the time would be opportune to place a Liberal in the field who might then have a chance to rally to the standard of Liberalism farmers who were keener on immediate tariff reductions than upon the maintenance of U. F. A. solidarity. Conservatives, too, were greatly interested. If the low tariff forces should split, there would be at least a little hope that with a popular candidate to carry the banner of Premier Meighen, the Conservative champion might come out victorious in a three-cornered fight.

REFUSE TO ALLOW FORCES TO BE DIVIDED

So both Grit and Tory forces waited till after Friday, the 13th, the day of the U. F. A. nominating convention. The outcome was bewildering to men of both parties. Mr. Jeliff, about whose loyalty to the principles of the U. F. A. some doubts had arisen, emphatically endorsed the much discussed Declaration of Principles, thereby indicating that his vote in the House of Commons could not always be depended upon by Mackenzie King. The U. F. A. Convention had passed, and its delegates, like the loyal U. F. A. men and women that they were, had refused to allow any issue to divide them.

TRANSFER ANTI-PATHIES TO THE U. F. A.

The Liberal Convention was called for the 13th, in the afternoon. The Conservatives met at the same hour on the same street. A fight developed in the former. Liberal delegates, chiefly from Lethbridge itself, were not desirous of opposing the U. F. A. candidate, and held stoutly to this. Other Liberals from country places, who are apparently transferring their political antipathies from their traditional opponents to the United Farmers, contended even more strongly that a straight Liberal be nominated. One suspects that these Liberal (11) citizens would rather see a Tory at

Ottawa than a supporter of the U. F. A. An analysis of the second choice cast in the recent Provincial election is significant on this point. The question was put to a vote, in which the die-hard won by 29 to 24.

WANTED TO SEE WHAT TORIES WOULD DO

Whether a Liberal scout brought back news that the Conservatives had adjourned for a week, it is not for an outsider to say. The fact is that the Tories adjourned for seven days to allow the influence of Premier Meighen's visit to operate, and the Liberals jockeyed for position by adjourning the evening. At a brief session after supper, they adjourned for eight days, determined to see what the Tories would do.

On Wednesday of last week the adjourned Conservative convention placed the name of A. B. Hogg, a former law partner of Premier Meighen, in the running. The Liberals, meeting again the following day, decided not to enter the contest. This leaves the struggle between the U. F. A. nominee, Lincoln H. Jeliff, whose chief, and perhaps only fault might be said to be that he was too much of a Liberal for some of his supporters, and the Conservative nominee, an uncompromising lieutenant of the arch-adversary of high protection.

CAN BE ONLY ONE OUTCOME

There can only be one outcome. What loyal member of the U. F. A., what true believer in organized Labor, what genuine Liberal even, can do other than cast his or her vote on September 14th for Lincoln H. Jeliff, nominee of the United Farmers of Alberta?

List of Meetings to Be Addressed by L. H. Jeliff

L. H. Jeliff, the U.F.A. candidate for Lethbridge, will address meetings as below prior to September 14th. He will be accompanied by other speakers:

Turin—Sept. 1st.
Barons—Sept. 2nd.
Hearth—Sept. 3rd.
Tabor—Sept. 4th.
Warner—Sept. 6th.
Milk River—Sept. 7th.
Cardston—Sept. 8th.
Magrath—Sept. 9th.
Raymond—Sept. 10th.
Lethbridge—Sept. 11th.
Del Bonita—Sept. 13th.

Dates for Carbon and Raymond may be changed to suit the convenience of outside speakers.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO ALL LOYAL U. F. A. MEN AND WOMEN IN LETHBRIDGE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

Will You Respond at Once?

Dear Sir or Madam:

Another Election Campaign is upon us—again at the wrong time of the year for farmers. For the Lethbridge Federal U. F. A. Association the expense entailed is a serious matter; WE HAVE NO MONEY. Unlike other Federal Constituency Associations, perhaps due in large part to the hard times through which the farmers of the South have been passing, we have not been collecting our annual membership dues; so that while other Associations in the Province have a fund with which to commence the fight reaching into the second thousand dollars, we have nothing, and are even in debt.

The \$400 which was paid by Locals for representation at the recent Lethbridge Convention was all absorbed in paying the debts of the campaign of 1925, and we still owe a considerable sum. Some Locals, perhaps yours is one of them, have carried their share and more than their share of the indebtedness incurred in these political struggles; but this is no time for fault finding nor recrimination. WE NEED MONEY IMMEDIATELY. The campaign is at present being conducted with money provided by the members of the Executive out of their own pockets.

This is the business of every loyal U. F. A. member in the Lethbridge Constituency. The Campaign Committee is trusting you to give it financial backing. Donations from Locals and from individual members will be received at U.F.A. Campaign Headquarters, Room 7, Oliver Block, Lethbridge.

The need is urgent. Please do not delay.

Yours on behalf of the Campaign.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY.

U. F. A. Committee Rooms, 7 Oliver Block, Lethbridge.

"Two-party System Slowly but Surely Headed for the Scrap Heap," Declares Canadian Forum in Review of Political Conditions

"The Passing of Party Politics"—Political Struggle in Canada Unreal and Futile—"Falsely Alarmed That Most of the Work of Long and Arduous Session Should Be Wasted on Account of the Intrigues and Petty Squabbles of Party Warfare"—Intelligent Men Impatient of Parliamentary Mechanism "Which Produces More Friction per Mile Than Any Other Known Mechanical Contrivances"

(From the Canadian Forum)

It would be somewhat bromidic to state that Canadian Parliamentary institutions are at present in a stage of evolution, as it is unquestionably true that every part of the framework of society is constantly undergoing modifications under the compelling guidance of the forces of evolution. Neither growth nor decay, however, proceed at a uniform pace; the development of civilization, if it could be shown diagrammatically, would display innumerable peaks and surprising declivities, and not advances as have been made, instead of appearing as a bold upward-sloping curve, would look more like a zig-zag superimposed upon an irregular rising line. In all forms of development there are sudden accelerations or halts, and it seems that some such sudden change is taking place in the structure of our political organization.

WILL BE FORCED TO MAKE MODIFICATIONS

In the existing rudimentary state of democracy most Parliamentary institutions, in the Anglo-Saxon countries at least, have until very recently operated on the two-party system. But there are signs and portents that the two-party system is slowly but surely headed for the scrap-heap. So far as this Dominion is concerned, much will depend upon the coming Federal election, as, if either a Liberal or Conservative landslide should occur, the general tendency towards one government might be postponed for a time. This occurred in Great Britain at the last election, but there are indications that the British Parliament will in the near future again experience two government and will probably be forced to make such modifications in the constitution as will permit a multi-party to govern effectively.

PRODUCES EXCESSIVE FRICTION PER MILE

In the series of political articles which have appeared in the last five numbers of The Canadian Forum there is abundant evidence of the breaking down of the old narrow partisan spirit, and it is clear that the more intelligent men in all parties are becoming more and more impatient at a Parliamentary mechanism which produces more friction to the mile than any other known mechanical contrivance. Here are four representatives of the main parties and groups—W. F. Maclean, Conservative; Senator Lewis, Liberal; E. J. Garland, U. F. A.; and J. S. Woodsworth, Independent Labor—expressing in agreement on many of the fundamental problems, but all of them harassed by a system which requires that each should prevent the other from carrying out work which all agree is desirable and necessary.

The following review of the conditions now obtaining in Canadian political life was published in the last issue of the Canadian Forum, a Toronto Monthly which is beginning to exert a powerful influence among the more thoughtful sections of the public of Eastern Canada.

The Canadian Forum recently printed a series of articles by such representative Parliamentarians as W. F. Maclean, Conservative; Senator Lewis, Liberal; E. J. Garland, who presented the U. F. A. point of view in an article which has aroused widespread interest; and J. S. Woodsworth, the able leader of the Labor party.

It may be stated that Mr. Maclean, a well-known member of the Conservative party, found himself in close agreement with the U. F. A. members upon the great majority of the issues which came before Parliament. He was one of the most progressive members of the last two Parliaments of Canada.

The Canadian Forum finds in the articles which it reviews "abundant evidence of the breaking down of the old partisan spirit."

TIME WASTED IN PARTY STRIFE

As Senator Lewis says: "Even those who believe in the two-party system must admit that much time is wasted in party strife and campaign speeches. The spirit is not always that of men aflame with national zeal and eagerly seeking to receive as well as to impart ideas which may benefit the nation. There is no use in blaming the men because election after election does not substantially change the situation." Then Mr. W. F. Maclean: "We see at Ottawa too much of the bitter party spirit, not enough of unity of action and co-operation of the parties and groups towards public welfare"; while Mr. Garland goes further: "The farmer seeks to free the people from the control of party machines."

On this point at least there seems to be substantial agreement, and in dealing with constructive measures there is again a large measure of unanimity. Mr. Maclean is in favor of "public ownership or public control of great public services"; he would bring about the amalgamation of the National Railways and the Canadian Pacific under a system of state ownership and operation and would operate the coal mines under some plan of government ownership similar to that of the Hydro-Electric of Ontario. He also approves of a national banking sys-

tem with increased governmental supervision and the establishment of a national reserve bank similar to that of the United States. Without going very deeply into the matter it is clear that he believes that the credit power of the nation should be in the hands of the State rather than under the control of private institutions. Mr. Woodsworth's proposals are a trifle more sweeping, but the general line of advance is very similar to that of Mr. Maclean's—"public ownership and democratic operation of public utilities", nationalization of the banking system, a minimum wage, old age pensions, and State responsibility for employment.

IN CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

In constitutional matters, while the member for South York believes in the right of Canada to amend her constitution, Mr. Woodsworth would abolish the Senate and obtain "legal as well as constitutional Dominion autonomy." Both favor the development of a strong League of Nations. Senator Lewis has not a great deal to say in his article about definite objectives, but he stands for the maintenance of the National Railways, and he would obviously go some distance in modifying the obstructive powers of the Senate. E. J. Garland comes into perfect alignment with the first two when he writes: "We have always believed in public ownership or public control of all great public utilities"; also: "If consolidation of the two great railways takes place . . . it must take place under public ownership"; and: "We believe in the State controlling public credit and national currency." Again: "We would go with Mr. Maclean to the extent of nationalizing the coal-mining industry of the Dominion, and are satisfied that until some State control of this industry is undertaken there is little hope of a permanent solution of our Maritime problem." In speaking of Mr. Woodsworth's article, Mr. Garland says: "The organized farmers and the Independent Labor party are in complete agreement in all legislative objectives on which an expression of opinion has been given." And he agrees that the reform or abolition of the Senate is desirable.

ANTAGONISMS DO NOT FOLLOW PARTY LINES

In all four of these articles the only contentious matter which emerged was the tariff, and it is interesting to note that none of the writers placed any particular emphasis on the subject. It would be absurd to suggest that the majority of members of the House of Commons are in favor of all the proposals set out

in this series. Most decidedly they are not; but the important point is that although great differences of opinion do exist with regard to those vital issues, the antagonists do not follow party lines. There are strong opponents of the principle of State operation or regulation of industry in both the Tory and Liberal folds, and probably some within the ranks of the Progressives as well. Nationalization of credit would find supporters and enemies in all these parties.

TARIFF LARGELY KNAM ISSUE

Even on the tariff question there is little real divergence in the points of view of the majority of the Liberals and the Conservatives. The business man

generally, no matter which party he belongs to, is in favor of a stable tariff. The Liberal party, particularly if dependent upon the Progressives for support, may be induced to revise the schedule slightly downwards, while the Conservatives may be persuaded by certain interests to revise it slightly upwards; but despite the cowering fervor of Mr. Meighen's Protection crusade, the tariff question is very largely a sham issue.

So long as this situation exists, where there is a greater cleavage of opinion on important matters of policy between individuals within each party than there is between the official platforms of the opposing sides, the political struggle in

Canada will retain the present atmosphere of unreality and futility. It is palpably absurd that most of the work of a long and arduous session of Parliament should be wasted in account of the intrigues and petty squabbles of party warfare. The present system can only function successfully whenever party has a clear majority in the House, and if the Canadian electorate is not sufficiently enthusiastic about any particular party to give it the requisite authority, Parliament will have to experiment with group government or devise some scheme by which legislation can be considered on its merits, and an adverse vote on some minor matter will not involve an expensive election.

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

Over-Confidence Often as Dangerous as Lack of Interest---Why Farm Women Should Poll Every Vote

ONE Vote May Make All the Difference, as Shown in the Result of the New Valley Election—How the Few Men We Have Sent to Ottawa Have Been Able to mould Legislation in Interests of the Producers

Dear Farm Women:

As I read the papers tonight, it struck me that if anyone wanted to have the idea of her own importance impressed upon her, she need only look at the results of the recount in the New Valley constituency where our candidate in the Provincial election lost by ONE vote. Had one of our women, for instance, voted a little harder to get out to vote or tried to make a neighbor see the real issue at stake, our man would have been elected. Perhaps, however, it will serve as a useful warning in the coming election, for we must each and every one feel that our action counts; possibly our one vote will make as vital a difference as it did there, and in any case "many mistakes make a muddle." Remember that some times over-confidence is as pernicious in its effect as is lack of interest.

EVEN A FEW MEN MAKE GREAT DIFFERENCE

Sometimes we feel that we are only a very small fraction of the electorate, and we feel we are engaging in an absolutely hopeless struggle; we are a small proportion of the electorate, but never forget what a difference it may make. Remember that Premier King, speaking at Richmond Hill before the election in 1925, said: "I want the electors to give me a sufficient majority to warrant me in getting back to Parliament and putting into force those policies which I have not been able to make effective so far because of the meagre majority I have at my command." Fortunately for us he was returned with an even smaller majority, but when the men we elected said "yes, we will co-operate with you if you give us legislation for the public good, if you give us what our people are asking for," then we found that even a few men made a great difference.

We got soldier settlers' land reduction; we got the Hudson Bay railway grant of three million dollars in the col-

lateral; we got old age pensions; we got rural credits; we got the Grain Act amendment to Bill No. 2 through the House of Commons, enabling the farmer to choose the terminal elevator to which he wishes to ship his grain in carload lots at the same time holding the country elevator to grade and weight. That is, the Government that made a meagre majority the excuse for not passing legislation, passed these measures which were, of course, rendered null and void by the action of the other party in advising the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament without prorogation, or, in other words, without getting the sanction of the Crown to them.

WANT TO BE LAW UNTO THEMSELVES

The Conservatives and Liberals are anxious for what they call a "stable Government," meaning a Government with a sufficient majority that they may be a law unto themselves and render co-operation with anyone unnecessary.

It is essential, therefore, that we put first things first at this time and work for our cause as time and opportunity offer. Sometimes our own work and its importance loom up so that we cannot see beyond that. Personal success seems the earthly goal for which some are striving, and when we see them attain it and we seem to fail, it does seem an important thing, but I am sure that in our inner moments we realize that our work for humanity is what is vital.

What shall a man remember,

In days when he is old,

And life is a dying ember?

And fame a story told?

Yours very sincerely,

"U. F. W. A."

KOLOMBA LOCAL

Twenty members paid dues in the new Kolomba Local, near Royal Park, whose secretary is S. J. Paragha.

THREE HILLS U. F. W. A. STILL GOING STRONG

"Three Hills U. F. W. A. is still going strong," writes Mrs. Wm. Burns, secretary. "Mrs. Hepburn, our district director, paid us a visit recently, and we greatly enjoyed her talk. We invited the members of the U. F. A. to the meeting, and we served ice cream and cake. We held a market day on the 7th of this month. The weather was unfavorable, but as harvest was so near it was decided to hold the market. It was ruined in two hours, so we felt quite pleased with our efforts."

Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Has Attractive Program

Windy Hill U. F. W. A. Local has sent to Central Office a copy of their 1935 program, attractively arranged in booklet form. The first two pages contain the following prayer, which is repeated in unison at every meeting:

"Keep us, O Lord, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed. Let us be done with fault finding and leave off self seeking. May we get away pretence and meet each other free to face without self-pity and always be generous. Let us take time for all things and make us to grow calm, serene and gentle. Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. Grant us to see it is the little things that create differences; that is the big things of life we are one. May we strive to teach and to know the great woman's heart of us all; and O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind."

PROGRAM FOR MONTHLY MEETINGS

The program for the monthly meetings follows:

January: Roll Call, Cures for Whooping Cough; Report of Convention; New Memberships. February: Roll Call, Current Events; How to Make Our Meetings More Effective; Why. Mr. Rogers; Constitution, Mrs. Watt; What We Have Done and Want to Do, Mrs. McFarish. March: Roll Call, Irish Program and social afternoon. April: Roll Call, Current Events; Young People.

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

A Page of Information for Wheat Pool Members and Friends

Canadian Wheat Pools Have Obtained Better Prices Than Independent United States Farmers, States Financial Post, Toronto

The Canadian Wheat Pools have obtained better prices for their wheat than independent United States farmers, according to a report in the Financial Post, Toronto.

The report states that the Canadian Wheat Pools have obtained better prices for their wheat than independent United States farmers.

Photo Two - Wheat Pools

When Last Month Went



Photo Three - Wheat Pools

Farmers Determined to Turn Out to Vote at all Costs in Peace River This Time —Kennedy Greeted With Enthusiasm

Peace River, B.C., May 17.—(The Peace River Herald.)—The farmers of the Peace River district are determined to turn out to vote in the upcoming election, and they are determined to do so at all costs. The farmers of the Peace River district are determined to turn out to vote in the upcoming election, and they are determined to do so at all costs.

The farmers of the Peace River district are determined to turn out to vote in the upcoming election, and they are determined to do so at all costs.



Farmers Hope That
U.P. & Members Will
Be Over Confident

I this time, and not 1, 2, and 3, as in the Provincial election. And a Tiger—
Mark the ballot thus:

Gardner, Robert, farmer, Excel X

On behalf of the campaign committee,
Yours fraternally,
JAMES P. WATSON.
Chaseok, Alta.

Story of Election Crimes, Athabasca, Given in Evidence

"It Is Apparent That the Workers of Mr. Cross Were Out to Steal Election," Says Liberal Newspaper

In the pages of a weekly paper it is difficult to keep pace with the astonishing revelations which are being recorded daily concerning the conduct of the Federal election in Athabasca last October. How many hundreds of fake ballots were cast, according to the evidence, it is as yet difficult to determine, and we will not attempt to anticipate the decision of the judge.

Here are a few of the most recent revelations:

At Lac la Poudre 48 names of voters appeared on two lists, and seven of the persons concerned voted at both polls.

In the Frog Lake district, polls at Cushing, Prairie Lake and Bella Lake were packed up during a day spent in the bush. Nearly all the votes were marked for Cross, the Liberal candidate, according to the evidence.

The following comment on the Athabasca scandals is from the Calgary Alberta, a Liberal newspaper:

The Winnipeg Free Press voices the opinion of many western Liberals in the following comment about the revelations in Athabasca: About the best news the Canadian public could hear from the riding of Athabasca would be that C. W. Cross has quit the field, as a Liberal candidate. Mr. Cross won the election in 1928, but as a result of a judicial investigation following a petition against his election by the Progressive candidate, Mr. Kainor, it has been shown that a scandalous state of affairs existed in connection with the preparation of the voters list and the voting in the constituency of Athabasca. Fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting were widespread in the voting polls and the evidence taken has revealed that Mr. Cross was the beneficiary of the faked lists and the stuffed votes. Whether Mr. Cross would have been elected without the fraudulent voting or whether he knew what was being done, on his behalf, we not know. It is apparent that the workers of Mr. Cross were out to steal the election. If he did not know about it he should have known enough about it to step in, in view of the revelations the only thing for Mr. Cross to do, if he has any respect for the honesty and decency of Canadian political life, is to quit the field, go back to his private business and leave public life alone."

Vegreville Out to Elect U.P.A. Member to House of Commons

Director Luman Reports Notable Growth in U. P. A. Strength in Constituency

Editor "The U. P. A.":

I have been so deeply interested in my U. P. A. work and my time has been so much occupied that I have neglected

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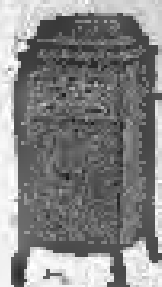
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MILK RIVER ALTA.

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STAY

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"TOWN" HEADQUARTERS

Make that our headquarters.

to send in any reports of what we have
been doing in Vegreville Constituency.

Knowing that the progress made in
one constituency is often an incentive to
other districts to make greater efforts,
I submit the following report: Since my
appointment I have attended some 40
meetings on organization work alone;
have also attended four Conventions and
numerous political meetings at which I
never failed to emphasize the importance
of the U. F. A. as the foundation of all
our other activities. There have been
some 18 new Locals organized and old
Locals that were dormant revived, and
the membership of many other Locals
increased.

Shortly after my appointment I cir-
cularized the Locals, pointing out that
the chief duty of the Director is to direct
organizations and soliciting the hearty
co-operation of all members in carrying
on the good work. The response to this
appeal has been away beyond my ex-
pectations and I want to take this oppor-
tunity of expressing my sincere appre-
ciation of and hearty thanks for the fine
spirit of co-operation that I have met
with throughout the whole constituency.

During the Provincial election there
were eleven of the candidates who op-
posed the U. F. A. candidates in the
three Provincial Constituencies in Vego-
ville Federal Constituency who lost their
deposits.

And still the good work goes on; the
end is not yet and we are out to elect
another U. F. A. member to the Federal
Parliament with a sweeping majority.

A. LUNAN, Director,
Vegreville Fed. Const.

Necessity for U.F.A. Members to Form Distinct Unit Now Made Clear

From Now on U. F. A. Group at Ottawa
Will Be Free to Pursue Aims of
Movement

By WILLIAM IRVINE

The necessity for the representatives
of the U. F. A. in the Federal Parlia-
ment to form and adhere to a U. F. A.
unit at Ottawa has at last become clear.
The Conference recently held between
the U. F. A. Executive, District Associa-
tion officers, and the members of the
last Parliament, made this very definite
and took a course which will make ef-
fective the Annual Convention's resolu-
tion in that regard.

CONFERENCE TIMELY AND SERVICEABLE

The Conference referred to was called
by the U. F. A. Executive. It was timely,
and serviceable, and should become an
annual affair. A conference of Local
U. F. A. leaders such as this was, not
only would serve to keep the elected
members of Parliament in close touch
with the movement, but it would serve a
high purpose in asking to interpret the
principles of the U. F. A., and in apply-
ing those principles to questions of
practical legislation.

Until this Conference met, there had
been some lack of understanding as to
where the constituency autonomy ended
and where responsibility to the move-
ment as a whole began.

There are many matters of great im-
portance on which the constituency au-
tonomy is supreme. These will not be
challenged in any degree by the recom-
mendations of the Conference. But
there is one matter which no consti-
tency association can tamper with, and
that is the general policy of the move-
ment. This policy is and must be deter-
mined by the U. F. A. Annual Con-
vention. Its dictum must be the command
of every U. F. A. representative, and as
the U. F. A. policy is set forth from
time to time by the Annual Convention,
all its representatives must unite.

HAVE LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE

The failure at times to present a
united front at Ottawa on matters re-
specting which a united front appeared
reasonably possible of attainment, has
been the weak point of elected members.
While on the main issues and on most
occasions the U. F. A. members at Ot-
tawa have worked well together, yet at
times divisions did occur, partly be-
cause of the misunderstanding in re-
spect to constituency autonomy, but
more because of organic connection with
the Progressive party. It is perhaps
well that we have had the experience
with the Progressive party. It is better
that the experience is at an end.

It was natural of course that the U.
F. A. members should have sought a
closer alliance with the Progressives,
than with the old parties. For the Pro-
gressives advocated many things which
the U. F. A. advocated, and besides the
Progressives claimed to be and in some
degree were agricultural representatives.
Experience, however, has taught us the
danger of amalgamating with the Pro-
gressives. While I do not question the
intention of the Progressive group, it is
clearly apparent that it is not properly
organized. In its present form, it can-
not go where it wants to go, even if it
knew where it wanted to go, which it
does not. While it claims to be opposed
to partyism, it is itself organized on a
party basis, and is merely chasing Cuts
and Tories around the vicious circle.

It is because of this fact that the
Progressive party is today in a difficult
position. Mr. Drury of Ontario, Mr.
Cecar and Mr. Parks of Manitoba have
much to answer for. They were all
honest men no doubt, but they were
party men, little Liberals, who succeeded
in directing a good movement into dan-
gerous channels.

Thanks to the recommendations of the
Conference above referred to, the U. F.
A. representatives in the House after
the present election will be free of all
entanglements. They will stand as a
unit on U. F. A. principles.

From now henceforth the U. F. A.
Parliamentarians will be free to pursue
the aims of the movement. They will
act as a unit. Their policy has been and
will continue to be broadly outlined by
the Annual Convention. An important
part of that policy is the building of an
intelligent social system, on a co-opera-
tive basis. To further this end the U.
F. A. members in the next Parliament
will be united. They will co-operate
with any party or group in the pursuit
of desired legislation but they will not
join with any group or party whatev-
er which does not represent a farm-
ers' movement organized on the same
basis as theirs.

Experience, the best of all teachers,
has at last made the path clear.



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